DAILY \$8: TRI-WEEKLY \$5: WEEKLY \$3 W. MY. SMITH. A. S. CAMP. THOS. CALLENDER. I. P. JONES.

SMITH, CAMP & CO., Proprietors. W. HY. SMITH and IRA P. JONES, Editors. Office No. 16, : : : : Denderick Street.

> FOR GOVERNORA ROBERT HATTON, of Wilson, FOR CONGRESS. F. K. ZOLLICOFFER, of Davidson

FOR SEKATOR," A. F GOFF. FOR BYPERSENTATIVE JOSEPH L. EWING. M. VAUGHN.

FOR JOINT MEPHESENTATIVE, HENRY MANEY, of Davidson,

Gen. Walker in New Orleans. The New Orleans papers of the 28th of May, give glowing accounts of the reception of Gen. Wm. Walker in that city. The Times concludes a long article with the following statement from General in regard to his leaving Nicaragua, and the causes

Succinctly he informed us of his adventures in Rivas since the time when the last news came from that quarter. He and his men, numbering some four or five bundred, in a fit state for action, were strongly fortified in that city on the 25th of March, when they were stracked by the enemy, some 2,500 strong. Four or five hours sharp fighting took place, and then the foe was driven back with a loss of more than 400 men. The Americans fought be hind barricades, and lost but three killed and about the same wounded. All passed quietly in the city from this time until the 11th of April, when the enemy, who had received reinforcements from Guate mala and Leon, and now counted about 1,700 men, again assailed Gen. Walker. The fighting only lasted until 8 o'clock in the morning. Again the foe was driven back, and with a loss of 150 The Americans, from their superior skill and position,

scarcely sustained any injury. This was the General's last battle with the foe. There were several native soldiers with him, who were continually hearing from their countrymen. Each report showed that the Costa Ricans were becoming more disorganized, and the hope was confidently entertained that they would soon retire from the country they had invaded. Thus things went on until the 25th of April, when Captain Davis, of the United States sloop-of-war St. Marv's, sent an officer to the city to proffer to all the ladies a safe escort from the place. This was accepted, and many of the most useless of the men retired with them. The absence of these men made him feel stronger, as some were disabled, and others were loafers. His provisions were not over abundant, and less mouths to feed was also a consideration.

On the 30th of April, Capt. Davis again sent to him, informing him for the first time of the failure of Col. Lockridge, and adding that his cause in Riand it would be w take shelter an board the St. Mary's. The General was unwilling to listen to this counsel, but agreed to let Gen. Henningsen and another of his officers have an interview with Capt. Davis. They returnto inform him that the Captain was peremptory in histone, and had threatened to seize the Nicaraguan schooner, Granada, if opposition to his wishes were maintained.

Finding that he had an opponent to deal with that he had not counted on, the General had all his guns disabled, much to the annoyance of Capt. Davis, and leaving his sick and wounded to the care of their surgeons, and the protection of the American flag, he in company with his staff of sixteen offi-St. Juan del Sur, a distance of 90 miles. This was on the evening of the 1st of May. The journey was accomplished in four hours, and soon after nightfall they were received on board. The sloop bore them to Panama, when Capt. Davis went on coard the Commodore's ship. Letters of the General's awaiting him here from friends he was most anxious to hear from were withheld from him, and the Commodore led him plainly to infer, that while the General remained there, he would be treated almost as a prisoner. With his staff, he transferred himself to the steamship Empire City, and without any event of note on the way, reached this city.

Gen. Walker has evidently great faith in the Nicaraguan cause, and still sees vi tory before him. He tells us that his stay here will, in all probability, be limited to three or four days, when he will leave for other sections of the country to advance the objects for which he labors. Our interview, which lasted some fifteen minutes, was to us of the most pleasureable nature, and we parted from the General with the conviction that he possesses the calm and determined will necessary to conquer every obstacle that besets his path. TERMS OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN GEN, WALKER AND

CAPT. DAVIS. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.) Adjutant General's Office.

[General Order No. 59.] RIVAS, May 1, 1857. The Commander in-Chief, in communicating to the army the following agreement, thinks proper to state that he entered into it on solemn assurances from Capt. Davis that Col. Lockridge, with his whole conmand, had left the San Juan river for the United

In parting for the present with the brave comrades who have adhered to our cause, through evil as well as good report, the Commander-in-Chief desires to return his deep and heartfelt thanks to the officers and soldiers under his command.

Reduced to our present position by the cowardice of some, and incapacity of others, and the treachery of many, the army has yet written a page of American history which it is impossible to foget or | declared that if bills which left the local

From the future if not from the present we may expect just judgment.

RIVAS, May 1, 1857. An agreement is hereby entered into between Gen William Walker on the one part, and Com'r Chas. H. Davis, of the United States Navy, on the other part, and of which the stipulations are as fol-Firstly. Gen. Walker, with sixteen officers of

his staff shall march out of Rivas with their side arms, pistols, horses and personal baggage, under the guarantee of said Capt. Davis, of the U. S. Navy, that they shall not be molested by the enemy, and shall be allowed to embark on board the U. S. vessel of war St. Mary's, in the harbor of San Juan del Sur, the said Capt. Davis undertsking to transport them safely on the St. Mary's to Pansma. Secondly. The officers of Gen. Walker's army shall murch out of Rivas, with their side arms, under the guarantee and protection of Capt. Davis, who undertakes to see them safely transported to

Thirdly. The privates and non-commissioned officers, citizens and employees of departments, wounded or unwounded, shall be surrendered with their arms to Capt. Davis, or one of his officers, and placed under his protection and control, he pledging himself to have them safely transported to Panama, in charge of a United States officer, in separate vessels from the deserters from the racks, and without being brought in contact with them.

Papama, in charge of a United States officer.

Fourthly. Capt. Davis undertakes to obtain guarantees, and hereby does guarantee, that all natives of Nicaragua, or of Central America, now in Rivas, and surrendered to the protection of Capt. Davis. shall be allowed to reside in Nicaragua, and be protected in life and property.

Fifthly It is agreed that such officers as have wives and families in San Juan del Sur shall be allowed to remain there, under the protection of the abolitionists upon the institutions of the U. S. Consul, till an opportunity offers for embarking for Panama or San Francisco. Gen. Walker and Capt. Davis mutually, pledge

themselves to each other that this agreement shall be executed in good faith. WM. WALKER. (Signed) CHAS. H. DAVIS. (Signed)

Present and acting : C. F. BENNINGSEN, JOHN P. WATERS, J. WINTHROP TAYLOR. By command of Wm. Walker, General Command-PH. R. THOMPSON. ing in-Chief.

Adjutant-General, N. A. DEATH OF JOSEPH F. BRENAN, ESQ.-It gives us great pain to be called upon to record the death of Joseph F. Brenan, Esq , editor of the Times, who expired at half-past eight, last evening, in the 29th year of his age, leaving a wife and two small children to mourn his untimely loss. This sad intelligence will hardly take any of his numerous friends by surprise. Brought low some weeks since, by an unfavorable turn of his malady, consumption but few have lately entertained the bellef in his

ultimate recovery. Mr. Brenan had been connected with the press of this city for about six years, during which time he had laid up an enviable reputation as a public journalist. Possessing a gental fancy, an easy, flowing, sometimes brilliant style, his writings seldom failed to afford entertainment to the reader. He will be sorely missed by his associates, and by a large number of friends to whom he had endeared himself by the gentleness of his manner,-N. O. Picoyune, May 28.

George B. Smith, for thirty years the confidential agent of John Jacob Astor, died in New York on Tuesday.

NASHVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1857

Hon. John Bell and the Blunders of the

Union and American, On Tuesday last we completely demolished the position of the Union and American, that Col. Bell is an "advocate of the constitutional power of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories:" and that Gen. Zollicof fer, in declaring that the theory that Congress has such power, is more dangerous to the South than the open efforts of abolitionism, "poured a broadside into the Bell party." We cited our neighbor to the expressed opinions of Col. Bell, showing that he occupied no such position as was assigned to him. We quoted from each of two speeches he made in the Senate in 1854, upon the Nebraska bill, in one of which, speaking of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, he said:

"The power of Congress to impose a perpetual striction upon slavery over any portion of the tioned at the time of the adoption of the measure; and looking at the question as one of constitutional power, I agree with my Southern friends, that No FUCH POWER CAN BE fairly deduced from any grant in the constitution."

And in the other, speaking of the same measure, he said-

" As I have already said (not in this debate,) I thought there was no warrant in the constitution

to anthorize its passage." Here is positive proof from the record, ion our neighbor unwarrantably attributed to him-that he, indeed, agreed with Gen. Zollicoffer on the constitutional question- if sincere in its tariff argument,-if it and it followed, of course, that the latter could have been firing no "broadside" into Col. Bell or his friends.

we exhibited these proofs? Has he denied them? That, he cannot do? Has he tried even to construe them adversely? Not he. He is as silent as a sun-fish upon this reels about, under the force of the blow, and feebly rallies under the argument that they "differed radically" on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and that in that " conflict " Gen. Zollicoffer expressed the opinion referred to, and that he must have intended to apply it to Col. Bell. Why, the opinion referred to, was not expressed in the de-

flict, "boldly charged the enemies of the public domain is almost illimitable-there cers, proceeded, some monnted, some on foot, to | South of Mason and Dixon's line, were the | tlers. Let them all enjoy the advantages election for speaker-" I have here taken | party induce her to forego the prosecution by the hand, national gentlemen who voted of her claims against that bill and who stand with me against further agitation." "I have taken by the hand here gentlemen who voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, who, I believe, are national, patriotic men. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Fuller.) for whom I have cast my vote from day today, would himself, had he been a member of the last Congress, have voted against that bill." So much for that blunder of our reliable neighbor.

> But to return : When Gen. Zollicoffer made his declaration, touching the advocates of the constitutional power of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories. our neighbor asks-"To whom did he refer?" We can tell him to whom he referred. That declaration was made in the midst of the contest for Speaker, and just after Gen. Zollicoffer had shown that the whole democratic party were supporting for Speaker, a man, (Mr. Richardson, of Ill.,) who had laws of Mexico to operate freedom into the territories acquired from Mexico were de feated, then he was "for bills with the Wilmot Proviso," for, as he said, "there was no constitutional difficulty in his road." Gen. Zollicoffer had just asked Mr. Stephens, of Ga., a warm supporter of Mr. Richardson, "Will he not concede that he (Mr. Stephens,) was the advocate, and not only the advocate, of the power of Congress to introduce or prohibit slavery in the territories, but that he contended, upon the floor of this Honse, that the only means of harmony between the North and the South, was the exercise of this power by Congress." He had just exhibited Mr. Richardson's startling position and language, and then it was that he concluded his remarks with the bold general declaration that-"the theory that the Congress of the United States has the constitutional power to draw a geographical line through the public terist, and where slavery shall be prohibited forever." "has done more damage to the constitutional rights of the Southern States of the Union, than the open warfare of the South." Does our neighbor now begin to understand "to whom Gen. Zollicoffer referred?" If he does not, we will give him another article, in which we may throw a flood of light upon the whole subject. The Union and American must positively quit its blundering, or we will be compelled lit-

erally to ruin its reputation for reliability. Gen. Jackson and the Public Lands. We republished from the Memphis Eagle and Enquirer, on the 23d ult., an article in regard to the public lands, with the eaption "What Gen, Jackson thought," It was "set up" in the type used for selections, but the proper credit was not given. The that convicted him, the contents of which was Union and American, taking advantage of as follows, to-wit: That it was a question of doubt this inadvertance, comments upon the arti- as to the guiltness of Spears. That the witnesses cle as if it had originated with the PATRIOT. Disclaiming the remark that "Gen. Jackson was in favor of distributing not only Court of Justice. Persons destitute of every printhe proceeds of the sales of these (the pub- ciple of honor and integrity-those who were notolic) lands, but the lands themselves," we rious for their prostitution; whilst men as infadesire, whilst his views are on the tapis, mous as purjury could render them, had sworn to ascertain whether it was his policy that the proceeds of their sale should be applied

as a preventive of an increased tariff, as appears from the tenor of the leader in the Union and American of the 24th ult., to be the policy of our contemporary. From the extracts from the Message of Gen. Jackson in 1832, as quoted by the Union and American, the reader will learn that he believed it "to be our true policy that the public land should rease as soon as practicable to be a source of revenue, and that they be sold to settlers in limited parcels at a price barely sufficient to reimburse to the United States the expense of the present system, and the cost arising under our Indian compart." It is clearly evident from this that Gen. Jackson did not favor the policy of keeping the public lands as a "source of revenue." He wished them sold at a price barely sufficient to pay the expense of the sales, &c., and expected the general government to get its revenues through the operations of the tariff. The objections urged by the Union and American on the 24th ult., to the policy of distribution, apterritory of the United States, was strongly ques- ply with equal force to the "policy" which Gen. Jackson regarded as the "true" one. If the division of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among, or the grant of a portion of the lands themselves to, the States, will take from the general government a portion of its revenues, and make it necessary to supply the deficiency by an increase of the tariff; so also will the policy of Gen. Jackson which changes the that Col. Bell held the opposite of the opin- lands from a source of revenue into a source of governmental beneficence to individuals. The Union and American, really thinks the people are not, in its own classic language, 'asses,'- it should oppose the policy of Gen. Jackson as ve-What has our neighbor had to say, since hemently as it does that of the Americans and Whigs. But, preferring to rest under the shadow of a great name, it will not.

The Americans and Whigs believe with Gen. Jackson that as the "lands may now record demonstration. He stargers and be considered as being relieved from this pledge [to pay the expenses of the revolutionary war | the object for which they were ceded having been accomplished, it is in the discretion of Congress to dispose of them in such way as best to conduce to the quiet, harmony, and general interests of the American people," and that they should "cease to be a source of revenue." They bate on the Kansas-Nebraska bill at all. It | believe that the "general interests of the was not expressed in the same Congress in American people" can be subserved by aidwhich the bill passed, but about two years | ing the States with grants of lands to conafter that struggle, and in a different con- struct works of internal improvements, to establish schools, and to relieve their popu-Our neighbor throws out another un- lation of the burdens of oppressive taxafounded statement, which we will here cor- tion. At the same time they are not oprect. He says that Gen. Zollicoffer, throw- posed to the sale of lands to settlers, upon ing himself into the Kansas-Nebraska con- the principle of Gen. Jackson's policy. The Kansas bill, whether they resided North or is enough for the States and for the setenemies of the South." He did no such of this rich inheritance. By all means let thing ! On the contrary, he expressly said, Tennessee demand her portion, and, so far in his Nebraska Speech, "there are doubtless as is in her power, cut down the obstacles many patriotic and national men opposing this that intervene to prevent her from obtainbill;" and again he said, pending the late | ing her rights. Let no love of men or of

> Democratic Anti-Johnsonianism in Lawrence.

LAWRENCEBURG, May 9th, 1857. MESSES. EDITORS:-The object of this communication is to describe a few of the leading features of the Democratic anti-Johnsonion Convention which assembled in this place to-day.

The object of the Convention was to nominate a candidate to represent that party in our next Leg-

The party was well represented from different parts of the county. As this was to be a great day -a general congregating together of the great Democratic or Union-loving men of the county-You may rest assured it was a time long to be remembered by those who were eye-witnesses of that awful and sublime body as they assembled once more to quiet the great political pool and appease

the wrath of an avenging party. The Hon. John B. Stribling was, by acclamation, called to the Chair-an old line Whig-rest be to be his soul! As the gentleman approached th stand, I imagined that I could see the poor old fel low's knees smiting against each other, as did Belhazzar's of old. It was a hard trial for uncle Jack (as we familiarly call him) to preside over this av gust assembly of Democrats. Uncle Jack explaine the object of the meeting. Several resolution were offered and adopted by common consent. Th. contents of one was complimentary of Gen. Gideo J. Pillow, God knows for what,

After some time had elapsed in trying to effect the nomination of a suitable man, who could carry the strength of the paty, without succeeding, Mr. Lee, M. Bentley took the floor, stating that he did not intend participating in the Convention, and would not occupy the position he did, had he not been implicated by a delegate. Mr. Bentley is a gentleman of honor, of keen intellect and one that I personally respect and admire. I have often heard this gentleman speak, but think on this occasion he gathered the brightest hurels of his political life. Mr. Bentley is no sprig of the Democratic tree; but a noble stem-a proud branch of his party. His speech was one that every Demorat should have heard, especially those who worship at the foot of Pisgah. He remarked that several months previous to the Convention be declared himself a caudidate to represent the county in the next Legislature, but owing to circumstances which at that time were unseen, together with his bust but by talking, or else take down their fusion flag ness, both personal and official, he had abandoned that have been so long and so triumphantly flap ritories, and to say where slavery shall ex- his former intention, not through fear, or a belief | ping in the faces of the people. - Cleveland (Ohio) that he would not be elected. And in so declaring himself be announced that he was strongly opposed to Andrew Johnson, and his influence, and had much reason for being so, as he thought, and as every sane man would think, who would listen impartially to an unexagerated history of the affair. Sometime in the year 1853, Wm. R. Spears was arraigned, tried and convicted, under the charge of committing a rape. Now, this man Spears is an idiot, and if any man wishes better proof of the fact than this let him, on some visit to the city of Nashville, go to the State prison, consult the keeper, and examine the man. But above all, Spears was imposent, and convicted by the shabblest set of witnesses ever introduced into a Court of Justice, to bear testimony against an honest and innocent man. Spears was convicted and sentenced for ten years. A petition was a short time afterwards drawn up and signed by between six and seven hundred of the most respectable citizens of the county-that number being a majority of the voting population. The petition contained an abstruct of the Judge who presided over the Court on the part of the State were not reliable. But, aside from all abstracts, he was convicted by the shabbiest set of witnesses ever introduced into a falsely, that by so doing they might convict one

poor idiot, who is this day suffering imprisonment.

when innocent.

to the support of the general government | The petition was sent to the Hon. Andrew John-

son, praying that his reprieve might be granted who was at that time, as now, Governor of th State. Notwithstanding the petition contained an Lessee and Manager. abstract of the Judge relative to the innocence of Wm. R. Spears, and signed by six or seven hundred of the most respectable citizens of the county. the worthy Governor of Tennessee refused to grant his enlargement from the State prison, on the ground that the original copy of the abstract of His honor did not accompany the petition which was only copied in the petition. The original copy was at the State prison. So says Mr. Bentley.

This mode of proceeding produced no good impression upon the mind of Mr. Bentley, in favor of the worthy Governor, who had repeatedly enlarged men, guilty of the most flagitious crime. For instance, this man Leadsinger, of this county, who swore off a plain note given under his hand and seal, was reprieved, or pardoned by the worthy Governor, whilst poor innocent and idiotic Spears was

left to the punishment due the guilty only. When Mr. Bentley was informed of the worthy Governor's refusal to pardon Spears, he affirmed that Johnson should never receive his support or influence in any political contest in which he might be an aspirant. But this solemn affirmation was oon put to the test. It was not long afterwards that the severely contested race between Johnson and the noble Gentry opened. During the Gubernatorial canvass, the candidates happened to speak at Pulaski, at which place the worthy Governor was informed that Mr. Bentley intended to carry his support and influence against him. This startling intelligence surprised the worthy Governor, who on learning the reason, sought some channel through which he communicated the fact to Mr. Bentley, that if he would vote and carry his influence for him (Johnson) Spears should be reprieved as soon as the election was over. That Gentry was at that time charging upon him the number of pardons that he had already made.

The worthy Governor was true to his word. After the election Spears was pardoned. So say the reports of the State prison, as any man can see who will have reference to them. Yet W. R. Spears is still a prisoner, and doomed to suffer as innocent men seldom do. This is something that I cannot fathom. Strange and incomprehensible, Who can expound the mystery, or "arede the riddle?" The reports of the State prison say that Spears was pardoned, when the fact is, that he is still at his suffering and punishment. Is this is not bargain, intrigue

and corruption, I know of none. The next great feature in Mr. Bentley's speech was his opposition to the worthy Governor's White Basis measure, which Mr. Bentley declared in his remarks to be the most base abolition doctrine ever advocated by a Southern man-the most injurious of all others to Southern Institutions, the meanest and vilest measure ever endorsed and advocated by a man who claims for himself Southern proclivities, also stating that it was the unmeasured amount of abuse and slander that the worthy Governor dealt in, that effected his election as Governor of so noble and chivalric a State as Tennessee. That it was the denunciations and basely vile epithets that he heaped on the American party that caused his suc cess, which was only an indication of the corruptness and base depravity of the worthy Governor. That, with Johnson at the head of the party, they only carried the State by about two thousand votes, but with such a man as James Buchanan, they carried it by six or seven thousand, was an argument used to show how great the Democracy dislike the

worthy Governor. The worthy Governor talked eloquently about huge serpents, Murrellites, and hyenas, skulking from the presence of honest men, &c. Had he the right to talk thus, when he at the same time was keeping confined in the State prison a man that he had once reprieved, and the same was published to

Mr. Bentley closed bis speech-one of the brightest he ever made, after which several leading Democrats of the county expressed their disapprobation of the worthy Governor's course, declaring that he was in no wise their choice, as there was many men in the Democratic party in Tennessee, they had a much greater preference for, as their next Senator. provided they could elect any one of them.

Some considerable amount of time was consumed in trying to determine what to do, and they finally succeeded in effecting an adjournment until the 1st Monday in June, at which time they will perhaps make their nomination. I am inclined to think that who ever he be, he will come out with Anti-Johnsonian colors flying at his musthead.

The White Feather.

The big gun of the Southern Presbyterians, Dr. Ross, opened his battery yesterday on the Fusion wing of the Church North, and so effectual was his fire that nothing was heard in response but a propiscous rattling of small arms, which amounted about as much as so many pocket pistols responsive to a broadside from Gibraltar. "Where are those mighty men of war," who, throughout the North, have Sundays and week days for the last two years, been pounding their pulpits to pieces, belaboring this subject in all manner of ways? Courageous men on their own dung hills, in their own cowardly pulpits, with a great political party to back them; but when they are called upon to discuss it as purely a religious question and meet their Southern opponents face to face, where are they? They can play the politician and preach fusionism; but when called to stand in their place and defend the policy of their scrion and the pro fessed principles of their faith, they halt and hesitate as l'ETER did, until the cock crows, and a Southern cock at that. They propose to vote. That was the remedy for this great sin of Slavery, sought to be applied by this class of preachers last fall and like the charge of Inkerman, it was led off by the "thirty-five hundred" New England clergymen and resulted about as disastrously as did that the English mad caps in the Russian valley. True, they propose to vote on the adoption of a olution, but we should not wonder should they do so to find in the ballot box some votes for Frenont, so strong is the force of habit as well as potical feeling. Of course the South can be voted form on this subject, in a convention of ministers on this Connecticut Western Reverse; but can they be reasoned down. That is what the public wants to know. In matters of government majorities must rule. Not so in matters of opinion-votes are not arguments themselves, although they may the results of argument. Minorities are often the right. It may be so in this Convention. Moses was even outvoted by the children of Israel, and Old Nosh found himself terribly in the minority in regard to that flood. Christ and his apostles were often alone in their opinious, and wisely never posed submitting matters of faith to the arbitraent of the ballot box. We should advise these pulpiteer chieftains of the North now to "face the music," not by voting

laindealer, May 27th.

A Beautiful Classical Allusion. Mr. Winthrop, of Mussichusets, in his address at the Musical Festival in Boston last week, alludes to the contemplated submarine telegraph in these

"On Christmas Eve, in the year 1814, the Treaty of Peace between England and the United States was signed at Ghent-a worthy commemoration of that blessed event, when the Herald Angels were heard singing to the shepherds on the plains of Bethle-Peace on earth, good will towards men. But that treaty was not known on this side the ocean for six or seven weeks after its date. The great battle of New Orleans, as you well know, was fought at least two weeks after that ireaty of peace was signed. Our modern system of railroads and steamers and telegraphs might have saved that effusion of fraternal blood, might have deprived individual heroes, might have deprived our country and its history, of all the glory which belonged to that really great victory. If that gigantic Ocean Harp, which is at this moment in process of being strung, whose deep dispuson is destined to produce a more magical music on the sea than mythology or modern fable ever ascribed to siren, mermaid, or Arion; if the mysterious gamus of that profound submarine chord had been in successful operation then, as we hope it soon will be, between St. John's and Valentia Ray, those cotton-bag ramparts at New Orleans might never have been celebrated in history; while of those who so gallantly defended them many would not have been laid so low, and some perhaps would hardly have risen so high."

Wyman R. S. Moor, formerly U. S. Representative from Maine, has been appointed consul general of Canada.

MARRIED. On Monday, June 1st, at the residence of Mr. Jas. C. Baldwin, Edgefield, by Rev. Dr. Goodlet, [Mr. Jone W. Bunaupe, of Ill., to Miss SARAH E. BALDWIN, of Edgefield.

NASHVILLE THEATRE.

THIRD night of the re engagement of the distinguished comedie ne and vocalist, MISS MARION MAGARTHY.

Wednesday Evening, June 3d.,

Will be acted the highly fashionable comedy in two acts, entitled, ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER. Overture by the Orche tra. To conclude with the laughable farce called

SAM. VANLEER. A. W. McCALL, of Nashville, Tenn, F. S. BEAUMONT,

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ANVILS AND VICES. BELLOWS, STOCKS, AND DIES:

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MILL, CROSS-CUT & HAND SAWS:

KNOB-PLATE; GUN-LOCKS; SIFTERS, SHOVELS, & SPADES,

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Guns, Rifles and Pistols; TABLE AND POCKET KNIVES:

Scissors and Shears: AND FANCY HARDWARE

of every description.

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Gift Sale of Books at Auction. 20,000 VOLUMES Standard Works will be ofsers of Books will receive plesents with their pur chase, to be distributed as usual.

M. C. BRUCE, Auctioner,

DISSOLUTION. THE firm of Seymour, Panning & Co., was this day dis-H. C SEYMOUR,

P. A. SCHANTON, C. M. KOLB. SHIRTS.

G. McHANRY

J. H. McGILL.

WE have now a first rate assortment of SHIRTS, at various prices, and of latest styles. The finer grades we warrant to be well made and to fit better than

COLORED SHIRTS ECEIVED this day a small invoce of Marsailes Colored Shirts, and a choice lot of other patterns.

P Silk, Livie Thread, Gauze Myrino, Gauze Cotton, Jacones, Linen, York Jeans, Cotton Nett, and plain on received and for sale by HALF HOSE.

SILE, Lisle Thread, Mer no, and every variety of Cotton, received and for rale by J. H. McGILL. CLOTH AND TOILET BRUSHES, R ECEIVED per Express another invoice of Hair, Tooth Nail and Cloth Brushes, Also, every variety of cking and Tilet Combs. J. H. McGILL;

TRUNKS, VALISES & CARPET BAGS. received a small lot of best se and Values, and some of cheaper styles. Also, an asortment of Carpet Brgs, for sale by J. H. McG'LL, Ladics' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, corner of Equare and College street.

NUTMEG AND E. D. CHEESE. IST received by Steamboat Lebanon-120 Nutmeg Cherse, first class article. 50 bys. W. R. Cheese on hand. 50 bbis oweet Crab Citer.

50 bbis, Champagne Cider, 100 dox cans Fresh Oysters, warranted to keep Parties wishing to celebrate the 4th of July, can be an amodated with Fire Works and other nec r that great occasion, by J. G. ROBERTSON,

CAPE MAY. TOLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY,

O'RUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY,

NEW JERSEY.—This extensive establishment will
be opened for the reception of company on THURSDAY,

June 1, inst. Since the close of last season it has been
put in complete order. Painted throughout, Papered, and
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